

# SPORTS



## NEW YEAR RACE DRAWS A RECORD NUMBER OF ENTRANTS

It was an uncommon sight, a great swarm of skiers gathered in a wood clearing in the small town of Chirchik in the Moscow Region, and surged ahead of the bidding of the starter gun fired by a Father Frost. On the last day of December they attended a New Year race initiated by Nikolai Manzhosov, 1941 national skiing champion. Races in his honor began in 1968. On that occasion 12 skiers, gathered in a birch grove clearing in Chirchik, wished each other well in the New Year and then sprung into action.

In the intervening years the number of participants has been snowballing. Among the award winners were Olympic champions Vyacheslav Vedentsov, Sergei Savitsky and Evgeny Simashov.

The latest race brought together an all-time high of over 1,000 contestants from over 40 towns. Winner of the men's race serviceman Alexander L'vinskoy from Moscow, dashed the 20 km course in 1 hr 47 min 12 sec in gusty and cloudy weather.

The top women contestant was Moscow engineer Tatyana Yevpova, her first such victory. Vitaly Kuznetsov, a 48-year-old engineer at a Moscow design institute won the veterans group, also for the first time.

Incidentally, he attended that first race 15 years ago, too.

Genrikh KHACHIKOVANYAN



## 32 NATIONS INVITED TO COMPETE IN MOSCOW

The year 1984 will be witness to a very varied sports programme: while in no way trying to lay claims to supremacy among events which rightfully belong to the Winter and Summer Olympics, we would like to remind our readers of the "Moscow News" Prize gymnastic competition which will come to pass in late March at the Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport. After the contest in Moscow the visiting contestants will move to Riga to vie for traditional prizes there.

The field, which may contain Los Angeles Games hopefuls, will contend the overall title and individual titles. The top all-rounders will receive an editorial office awards and our souvenirs into the bargain.

Valentin Rozanov, chief artist at the Gobel production association outside Moscow has designed the awards—china souvenirs. He has 50 original works to his credit and has entered

many home and international shows.

The gymnasts have an unusual flat shape. The two big ones are 45-50 cm high and hold five litras each. The ten small ones are but smaller replicas of the larger ones and stand 30 centimetres holding some three litres. They are not simply for decoration—you can use them, too.

The USSR Gymnastics Federation, the organizers and the paper's editorial office, have sent out invitations to 32 countries. We hope that in the Olympic year many top gymnasts would like to once again check their shape and come over to compete. As in recent years, the competition will be accompanied by seminars for coaches and judges to discuss the progress of the gymnastics, training methods and to establish more common ground in the judging of various competitions.

We will be keeping you up to date on preparations for the tournament.

## ICE-HOCKEY NEWS

Moscow Dynamo won the annual Spengler Cup in Davos, Switzerland, by beating Czechoslovakia's Dukla 4-0 in a decisive game.

Dynamo won all four games contested in seven points: Dukla came second with six and local Dynas third with four points. Dynamo's Anisimov was voted best attacker of the tournament.

Riga Dynamo were runners-up in tournament at Malmo, Sweden. They successfully beat a first league club 7-3 and local Malmo 6-2, but went down 6-8 in the eventual winners Farjestad one of the strongest Swedish clubs.

The USSR national has secured its third successive win over Canada's Olympic team, 4-3, at Vancouver.

## ICE SPEEDWAY GALA SOON

The USSR has named its speedway on ice team for the individual world championships due in early January, featuring 12 participants, four of them novices—Vitaly Ruskikh, Igor Yakovlev and the brothers Sergei and Yuri Ivanov.

Vladimir Subbotin, Anatoly Gaidyshev and Alexander Moskatov will enter the January 57 quarterfinals at Rastatt, Sweden; Alexander Smirnov, Vladimir Lyubchik and Vitaly Ruskikh will compete in the January 7 B quarterfinals at Caltanissetta, Italy; Anatoly Gaidyshev, Vladimir Subbotin and Yuri Ivanov will light it out on January 14-15 in Eindhoven, Holland, and Sergei Karakov, Sergei Ivanov and Igor Yakovlev will enter the fray in West Berlin on January 21-22.

The semifinals are scheduled for February 4-5 at Izell, West Germany, and Assen, Holland. Every nation may provide more than three cars for each semifinals for the final bout.

The winner of the 19th championship will emerge on February 10-11 in the Soviet Union.

Though the USSR has long dominated the previous championships, winning all but one of them (Czechoslovakia), these days are now up against heavy competition: last year Swedish rider Erik Svedlund won the bronze medal while West Germany and Sweden were the two top contenders. The 1981 world team champion, Boles Mikhailov

## ON MISSILES AND TALKS

Let it be known to all that the USSR and the other socialist states will never play up to those using the language of peace to camouflage their warlike activities. Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Soviet Foreign Minister stressed this during his recent talks in Moscow with Oskar Fischer, Member of the Central Committee of Germany and CDR Foreign Minister.

Andrei Gromyko went on to say that to continue the Geneva talks after the USA had begun deployment of its nuclear missiles (when this can be seen as a cover-up for the NATO plans for boosting armaments), would be tantamount to defrauding people everywhere. The Soviet Union would never be drawn into this game, he stressed.

It would be quite another matter if NATO countries showed a realistic approach to security matters and expressed their readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the start of the missile deployment—yes, prior to that deployment. Only then could the Soviet Union reciprocate, the Soviet Foreign Minister emphasized.

## Stop aggression against Angola

Of late the situation in the south of the African continent has become seriously aggravated. Blatantly defying UN Security Council decisions, the South African Republic not only continues its illegal occupation of part of Angola, it is also expanding the scale of its aggressive actions against this sovereign country.

Thus reads a TASS statement released in view of the recent developments in the south of Africa.

The aggressor acts in the obvious expectation of going unpunished, the statement notes. His aim remains the same—to eliminate the progressive regime in Angola. At the same time, these actions betray broader plans by the South African rulers: namely to perpetuate the racist colonialist regime in the South African region through systematic use of military force; to destabilize the situation in the independent neighbouring African states; and to torpedo the political settlement for Namibia.

It is quite obvious that the present South African military action against sovereign Angola is directly linked to the growing aggressiveness of world imperialism (particularly American) and to the arbitrary actions of aggression against the people of Granada, Lebanon and Nicaragua. The racist regime in Pretoria would have been unable to behave in such a brazen and

(Continued on page 2)

## Round the Soviet Union

IN 1988 FULL ATTENTION IN THE SOVIET ECONOMY WILL BE GIVEN TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FUEL-AND-ENERGY COMPLEXES. Power units with an aggregate capacity of 13,500 MW will be put into operation at the country's electric power stations.

A HIGH-DUTY SEPARATOR WITH A POWERFUL MAGNETIC FIELD IS NOW IN SERVICE AT DRESSING IN GEORGIA. It will yield 50,000

tonnes of manganese concentrate a year from dressing wastes.

A PROTOTYPE RAILROAD EIGHT-AXLE MULTI-PURPOSE FREIGHT CAR HAS BEEN BUILT IN THE UKRAINIAN CITY OF DONETSK. The car, capable of carrying 120 tonnes of cargo, can haul ore, crushed rock and rolled metal.

THE POWER SYSTEM OF ALTAI RECEIVED A CONSIDERABLE BOOST IN SUPPLIES FROM NEIGHBOURING KAZAKHSTAN WITH THE COMMISSIONING OF THE 220-KILOVOLT PAVLODAR-KULUNDA TRANSMISSION LINE. This is the third major power transmission line linking the two large industrial regions in the east of the country.

## AMERICAN CHILDREN IN MOSCOW



Ten American boys and girls are at present in Moscow. They are members of the Children as Teachers of Peace organization set up in the United States two years ago. The road to understanding lies through experience, says the group's leader, Pat Mon-

London, of San Francisco. In Moscow, the children are to visit schools, museums and theatres, as well as the Palace of Young Pioneers. A trip to the circus is also on the agenda as are meetings with Soviet children of their own age. If they learn more about one another, recall

each other later on, if they are linked by friendship, then their trip will have accomplished its goal.

In the Soviet capital, the American children met Vitaly Ruben, Chairman of the USSR Soviet of Nationalities of the

USSR Supreme Soviet. They also visited the Soviet Peace Committee.

In Andrei Knyazev's photo: a meeting of the Soviet Peace Committee presided over by the Committee Chairman, Yuri Zhukov.

## Religious leaders against nuclear threat

A meeting has taken place in Moscow, of the Working Presidium of the 1982 World Conference, "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe".

It was attended by 35 religious leaders from 14 countries, who represented the main religions of the world.

In his report to the meeting Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Byelorussia noted with alarm the serious deterioration in the international situation since the 1982 World Conference. What has happened to Grenada today, said the Metropolitan, can happen to any independent country in Central America. He noted that the situation in Europe has

become considerably worse following the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles. Faced with the historical responsibility for the fate of the Soviet State and Socialist Community, the Soviet Union has had to take answering measures, the Metropolitan declared.

The report was followed by a wide-ranging discussion between religious leaders from Cuba, India, Hungary, Zimbabwe, West

(Continued on page 2)

## SOVIET GAS COMES TO FRANCE

Paris. Two small Alsace-Lorraine towns have risen to national prominence overnight, as Soviet gas arrived there in the first days of the new year from Siberia along a many-thousand-kilometre gas pipeline. From there it will flow on to Paris and Lyons.

The opening ceremony of the Siberia-France pipeline will be held in mid-January since the momentous event is being carried out on the line's final section. Reports about it figure prominently on radio and TV and in the press. Local observers stress the long-term nature of the So-

viet-French agreement, which will last 25 years.

The agreement with the USSR on deliveries of Siberian gas to France and of French equipment to the USSR signed back in January 1982 is vitally important, stressed Jean Le Carrec, Secretary of State to the Prime Minister. It has both an economic and political significance. To build the world's largest gas pipeline yet and to fulfil the agreement strictly on time both sides have shown a consistent and firm attitude despite pressure from outside. We have

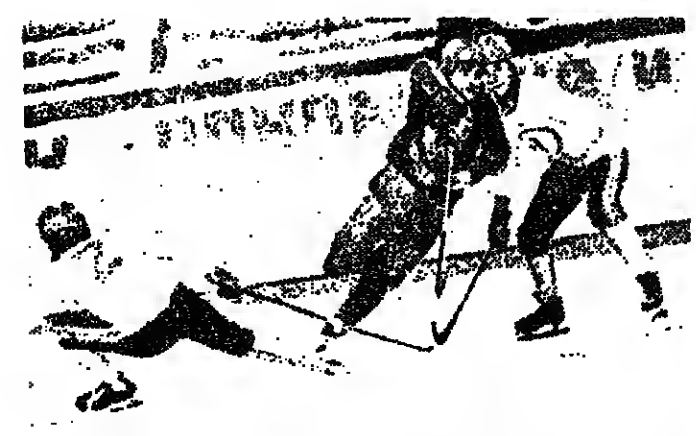
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## FYODOR CHERENKOV—TOP FOOTBALLER

24-year old Fyodor Cherenkov from Moscow Spartak has been voted the Soviet football player of the year in a survey run for the 20th time, by the "Football-

ist" weekly among 180 sports writers.

His teammate Rinat Dasaev came second and Tbilisi Dynamo player Alexander Chivadze was third.



Krasnoyarsk Yenisei played an away game against Moscow Dynamo and won 3-1 in a recent national bandy championship game. Photo by Yuri Tsvetkov

## Off to a good start!

1983 with its triumphs, joys, brilliant victories and disappointing defeats is over. For this is what sport is all about. The unlucky ones will try to make a comeback in 1984.

1984 is Olympic year. With only a few weeks left before the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, coaches and athletes are intensifying last minute corrections to their schedules.

This photograph was taken at the Madoo skating rink in the mountains in Kazakhstan where many records have been broken. Father Frost has helped all to a good start by Pavel Petrov (left) and Vladimir Kuzlov, both members of the Soviet National Olympic team.

We wish him and all athletes all the best for 1984!



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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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(Continued on page 2)

## The Russian Winter Arts Festival is over

The twentieth Russian Winter Arts Festival has ended in Moscow. For 11 days theatre and concert halls in this city put on their best theatrical productions and musical programmes.

Thousands of Muscovites, and their foreign and Soviet guests enjoyed classical icon art over the world. Taking part in the festival were opera and ballet stars, musicians, and dance, variety and circus performers.

The festival was made especially colourful by folk companies from the Ukraine, Georgia, and the Udmurt Autonomous Republic.

In the photo "Samaja", a lyrical women's dance staged to look like a fresco painting come alive, danced by the artists from the Georgian dance ensemble.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov





## INDIRA GANDHI ON THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS THREAT

Delhi. When addressing the 71st session of the Indian research congress of Ranchi, Bihar state, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stressed the dangerous nature of attempts by Western strategists to justify their boasting of nuclear arsenals. She said that the so-called limited nuclear war theory and the idea that

such a war could be won cause grave concern. Any large-scale use of nuclear weapons would immediately kill hundreds of millions of people and cause irreparable damage to life on earth, particularly through ecological and genetic changes, some of them quite unpredictable, she stressed.

## Position of new Nigerian leadership

Lagos. The new Nigerian leadership is prepared to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all states, said Mohammed Buhari, chairman of the supreme military council. Speaking to representatives of the diplomatic corps, he stressed that the republic's government will observe absolutely all international treaties and obligations, both bilateral and multilateral. We, said Buhari, intend to build our relations with other countries on the basis of equal rights, mutual respect, sovereignty and non-interference into the internal affairs of other states.

The head of the supreme military council said that Nigeria rejects the attempts of certain states which consider themselves "democratic" enough to protect the "democracy" which allegedly existed under the previous administration. It is a well-known

fact that "democracy" and the way it existed in Nigeria prior to December 31, 1983, was in fact a screen to conceal economic chaos, unemployment and corruption. We are of the opinion, stressed Buhari, that such attempts are motivated by considerations hostile to Nigeria.

Washington. The USA has made another provocative declaration with regard to Nigeria. Commenting on the events in that African country, a spokesman for the Department of State actually demanded that Nigeria be guided by the former rules of "democracy". As is already known, the Department of State earlier expressed its regret over the change of power in Nigeria. This move was correctly seen by the media as an act of interference into the affairs of a sovereign state.

## Washington pressurizing Tokyo

Tokyo. The US Ambassador in Tokyo Michael Mansfield is openly putting pressure upon the Japanese Government to make it keep the numerous promises which were given to Washington by Premier Nakasone during his first year of keeping office.

Mansfield met Yuko Kurihara, chief of the National Defense Administration and demanded a considerable increase in the Japanese military budget. The ambassador also insisted

that Japan should step up its implementation of the agreement on transferring a highly sophisticated technology to the USA.

According to Kyodo Tsushin news agency, Yuko Kurihara assured Mansfield that all Japan's obligations to the military alliance with the USA are given special attention by his government. In the new state budget, he said, the military expenses will be increased by no less than 6.88 per cent.



Drawing by K. Vysofsky and A. Rekenenko

## Millions of dollars for undeclared war

Kabul. The undeclared war waged by the imperialist powers and interference into the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are growing in scale. It was confirmed at a press conference held by the Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The speakers noted that in 1983 one hundred million dollars had been earmarked for the Pentagon for subversive activities. In 1984, the war department in Washington intends to spend nearly 125 million dollars on such purposes. More than 18 million pounds have been contributed by Britain, and 60 million marks by West Germany.

Gangs of anti-Afghan mercenaries are armed with tommy

and machine guns, anti-aircraft weapons, mortars, rockets, and mines made in the United States, Britain, Egypt, and Pakistan. Weapons were shown samples of weapons captured recently by the Afghan Army.

Biological sabotage against Afghanistan is also growing. At present, more than fifty Western stations beam propaganda against that country. Over the past five years, the volume of broadcasting has increased thirty times, amounting to 110 hours every day.

Speakers at the press conference representing Afghan clerics exposed the thirteenth of Western propaganda assertions about the suppression of religion in Afghanistan.

## Soviet gas comes to France

(Continued from page 1)

many years of cooperation, the Soviet Union had not wanted to promote it. In fact, considering the world tensions more cooperation between France and the USSR could and should help ease the world situation, improve understanding and provide opportunities to safeguard peace in Europe and throughout the world, he pointed out.

## Religious leaders against nuclear threat

(Continued from page 1)

Germany, Syria, the United States and other countries. At the same time, the discussion which found reflection in the communiqué adopted at the end of the meeting, was the need for religious community to solidify its actions against nuclear threat. It was decided to hold a round discussion next December problems of preventing the use of outer space for military purposes.

## STOP AGGRESSION AGAINST ANGOLA

(Continued from page 1)

defiant manner, had it not been and obeyed by Washington. It is the United States, other NATO countries that ply South Africa with weapons which it uses in its aggression against the peaceful nations of Africa.

The Soviet Union demands that an end be put to all South Africa's acts of aggression against Angola, both direct and indirect, and the complete withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola. It is also further.

This new act of aggression by South Africa against Angola shows yet again that the two rulers of South Africa and their patrons are responsible for creating a dangerous situation in the south of the African continent whose elimination requires urgent concerted international action.

## People's Kampuchea is five years old

(Continued from page 1)

He also remarked that people largely owed their creative labour to their friends, including the Soviet Union, which was among the first to come to Kampuchea. Bilateral trade and cooperation have been growing. The USSR also is helping to build a large power station in Phnom Penh and training skilled personnel for various tasks. In the past, 1,500 young Kampuchean students to the Soviet Union.

For Nam Hong praised Kampuchean-Soviet summit and expressed confidence in the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would go from strength to strength.

Ignor. DAN

## Portuguese Government under fire

Lisbon. An extension of the lease to the USA of the major Lajes military air base in the Azores has drawn criticism from the Portuguese Government.

In the first days of 1984 even the Azores Catholic clergy expressed their opposition to the agreement. A statement from the clergy favours a "policy of non-alignment" and independence from outside dicta to be conducted by the regional government of the Azores. It also criticized the arms race being conducted by imperialist circles and spoke out against the squandering of money on weapons at a time when millions of people in the world are dying of hunger every year.

## FRENCH TROOPS PATROL TRAINS

Paris. In France, the railway lines and stations have been placed under constant police surveillance following the two explosions one of which wrecked the Marseilles-Paris high-speed train and the other damaged a railway station in Marseilles, killing five people and wounding fifty.

Police are patrolling trains and checking the passengers' luggage. At the Gare de Lyons station in Paris, specially trained dogs sniff out explosives. Despite all the efforts taken by the authorities, no trace of the people responsible for the blasts has been detected.

## PEOPLE

According to the Swedish "Nya Kvällsposten" newspaper, the American CIA leaped without authorization a conversation between Olof Palme and Sweden's permanent representative at the United Nations, Anders Persson, and recorded it on tape. Extracts from the conversation were handed over by top-ranking CIA officials to "Svenska Dagbladet", the extremely conservative Swedish newspaper, which reflects the views of the Moderate Party. "Nya Kvällsposten" notes that this was done in order to compromise Olof Palme and to undermine trust in the Prime Minister, this being in the interests of both the CIA and the Conservative leadership.

## Japanese speak out

Tokyo. Unfairness, chaos, egoism and loneliness, is how most Japanese described their society in the "Asahi Shimbun" newspaper survey. Only 18 per cent of them considered their society "free" and one per cent, "united". Altogether 3,000 people in various parts of the country were polled. When asked about the most valuable aspect of life, over 40 per cent named good health and about the same number, the family. Only six per cent were content with the government's policies, while nearly 60 per cent voiced opposition to them. Only one in ten polled favoured a revision of the country's constitution to legalize the armed forces, while nearly 80 per cent said they were against it.



President Ruqaa is "adamant" that the US troops will not be withdrawn from Lebanon, according to Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House. The declaration was made in connection with the mounting protests to the US Congress against the further presence of US troops in Lebanon where they have become directly involved in the internal Lebanese conflict and are interfering in the internal affairs of that Arab state.

In the photo: US Marines building a new bunker in the region of Beirut International airport.

Photo AP-TASS

## Israel rocked by crisis

Beirut. The Zionist rulers of Israel are faced with a most acute political crisis caused by the economic difficulties the Zionist state is going through as a result of its policies of aggression and expansionism.

Reports received in Beirut say that the coalition government of the ultra-right-wing parties is threatened with collapse in the wake of the announcement by the Minister of Finance, Yigal Cohen-Orlitz, of his plan to improve the country's ailing finances. The plan forms the basis of the 1984-1985 budget which begins on April 1. Under this plan, the already low living standards in Israel are to be cut down another eight to ten per cent. It is also reported that the annual growth of inflation in Israel will reach the highest level in the world. The colonization of the Arab territories occupied by the Zionists costs Israeli tax-payers 1,000 million dollars each year, not to mention

the huge expenses on armaments and the occupation of Southern Lebanon.

Y. Cohen-Orlitz intends to stop, for the time being, the establishment of 31 new settlements in occupied Arab lands and to discontinue the construction of settlements already begun.

An opinion poll held by the "Haaretz" newspaper has shown that 40.5 per cent of Israelis are opposed to the colonization of Arab lands by the Jews.

The Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has said that a slowing down of colonization for strictly economic reasons does not put the main principles of the coalition now in power into question. The leaders of the ultra-right-wing party, Tehiya, who make up the coalition in the Knesset, and which keeps the Shamir government in office, threatens to withdraw its support, if Cohen-Orlitz's plan is accepted.

## SEA FOAM AND WHEAT

The ancient Greeks believed that Aphrodite, the beautiful goddess of love, was born from the foam of the sea. Scientists studying the biological properties of sea foam have found it contains biologically active substances of vital importance to marine flora and fauna. When treated with sea foam, wheat ripens faster.

## HOW TO ADD COLOUR TO BLACK-AND-WHITE FILM?

Any black-and-white image can be transformed into colour by the use of computers. Technology for this process described in the "colorization" has been designed in Canada. However, the artist must lend a hand of the same. What they do is to colour in the first few stills of each frame, though instead of using proper colour, they punch the key of a modern computer, whose "electronic palette" contains 1,028 colours. Information about which is stored in the computer memory. The computer divides the screen into 225 thousand parts encoding each colour chosen by the artist, and the corresponding shade of the black-and-white original. After this, it fills in the colours of the rest of the frames by following the movements of all the tiny parts. The resulting full colour

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### A REAL BASIS FOR OPTIMISM

Ideas for the new year, 1984, are shared in NEW TIMES by journalist, Vadima Zughmita, who writes, in part:

Our optimism for the future rests not only on our belief that our New Year wishes and our eternal human aspirations for the best will come true. The basis for this optimism is quite realistic. It is our confidence in the power of socialism, and of the supporters of peace and social progress. It is the consistency and firmness characteristic of the policies of peace pursued by the socialist community, by this country. It is the political will of the peoples to defend peace, their resoluteness to do everything possible to ensure that a man-made nuclear war will not reach this planet with its deadly rays.

The symbol of the past year will be seen not in the US missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy, but rather in the anti-missile struggle. Not in the growing danger of war, but in the human readiness to ward it off.

### THE MIDDLE EAST AND U.S. POLITICS

There are two requirements necessary to the securing of a permanent US military presence in the Middle East. One step needed, writes Academician Yevgeny Primakov in PRAVDA, is the implementation of the strategic concept which the US Secretary of Defense has determined as preparation for a rough single-headed struggle with the Soviet Union on a global and regional level. The other step is to paralyze the efforts at the Arab states aimed at the elimination of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression of 1967, to make stronger the strengthening forces in the Arab world, and to supply props for Israeli expansionism.

The epitome of the US line of "globalizing" the Arab-Israeli conflict is seen in the formal adoption of the US-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation which was finalized during the visit to Washington early in December, 1983, of the new Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir and the Minister of Defense, Moshe Arens. During this visit any question of "intransigence" was completely absent, unlike the force put on for their Middle East trips by US politicians in the 1970s and early 1980s.

### MORE TROUBLE AHEAD?

Commenting on the imperialist aggressive policy adopted by the US President Ronald Reagan, IZVESTIA's political observer Vladimir Iudin writes:

The international community can expect a lot more trouble from their "intransigent brother" because of his obsession to be first in everything and in sole control.

Indeed, it could well be that a new crisis-point in tension lies ahead, judging by the extraordinary upsurge in the imperialist line in Washington, by the militarist incoherence officially known as "power politics", and by the general readiness to sacrifice civilization rather than fall into the heresy of compromise with the enemies of the USA. These enemies are not only the socialist states, Latin America. They include most of the developing nations, and even some of the allies or, at least, influential circles in some allied countries. They also include international organizations like UNESCO and the United Nations itself.

### POWER POLITICS ON THE SCALES OF HISTORY

The level reached in the development of productive forces, science and technology has brought about a historically significant situation in which the arms race cannot secure military superiority for either side, whatever the scale this race may assume, writes V. Kuznetsov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. The military and strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO nations is with us for good. What is more, it has become treacherous.

The Pentagon's hopes of pursuing a policy from positions of military superiority represent a dangerous and adventurous illusion and an attempt to ignore the treacherable changes in the world. The issue of whether it is possible to attain strategic superiority has been made obsolete by the development in modern science and technology.

Ever since the time when weapons were accumulated in the arsenals of the opposed military and political groupings in quantities sufficient to destroy each other, all talk that it is possible to achieve military superiority has become meaningless.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri BUKSIN

## AGGRESSORS AND THEIR INSTIGATORS

The UN Security Council has met twice to discuss South Africa's armed incursions into Angola, passing a resolution demanding an immediate and unconditional pullout of all of Pretoria's interventionist forces. Well, the resolution was passed but the aggression continues—and on a wider scale at that. According to France-Press news agency, the current operations by Pretoria are the biggest in recent times, with heavy fighting continuing in the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Cuando-Cubango over 200 kilometres inside Angola and from its border with Namibia. The South African invasion force includes three motorized infantry brigades, four artillery groups and two paratrooper battalions backed by armoured vehicles, tanks and a hundred planes and helicopters.

South African government and army chiefs are saying they are waging a "limited" campaign to deter the SWAPO patriotic offensive usually launched, according to them, in the rainy season in northern Namibia. Is that true?

"In hot pursuit" such is the cynical motivation trotted out every time the racist regime embarks on an armed aggression against independent Angola. The scale of the latest offensive, though, belies this contention which has already been dismissed by international law as being totally without substance. Indeed, heavy fighting is now in progress not just in any one province in southern Angola bordering on Namibia but in three at a time. The number of troops (by varying estimates reaching up to 10,000) and the amount of combat equipment and aviation involved cast serious doubt over Pretoria's contention of the limited nature of the campaign. Clearly this is a large-scale armed aggression against a sovereign state. What has brought it about?

For several years now Angola has been pressing for the unconditional withdrawal of South African forces from its occupied



some sort of total weapon known as "linkage". Contrary to all logic and common sense, the problem of Namibia's independence from South Africa is "linked" to the withdrawal of Cuban armed units from Angola which are there in accordance with an agreement between the governments of two sovereign nations.

Of late the USA has mounted pressure on Angola to force it to agree to such a withdrawal. And the "linkage" issue has been raised anew but in a different context, with suggestions being made that the Cuban units be replaced by "inter-African" or some other "multinational" forces. Not to be outdone by Washington's glaring blackmail, Pretoria has "linked" its proposals for a withdrawal of the occupation forces from Angola to an Angolan pledge to end all support for SWAPO. Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Y. di Moura was fully justified in describing this arm-twisting tactic as yet another lure. A South African pullout from Angola, he stressed, should not be taken as an act of South Africa's clemency — Angola, being a sovereign state, has a legitimate right to demand the pullout.

This view is shared by the UN Security Council, as 14 of its members voted for the withdrawal of the South African invasion force from Angola, the USA being the only abstainer. Washington is thus giving its "constructive cooperation" partner to understand it may have the free run of the whole of southern Africa.

Apart from its various methods of destabilizing friendly regimes, the Reagan administration is keeping at the ready



## Round the Soviet Union

● ANOTHER RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT—THE INSTITUTE OF OCEAN ECONOMY—HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE FAR EASTERN SCIENTIFIC CENTRE OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR. Its main task consists in creating a scientific basis for the economic development of huge Pacific Ocean areas, as well as in tackling related industrial, social, and demographic problems. Matters pertaining to the international legal regulation of the development of Pacific Ocean resources will occupy an important place in the new institute's operations.

● THE VOLOA HAS STARTED TURNING THE BLADES OF YET ANOTHER TURBINE OF THE CHECHOKSAR HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT, THE ELEVENTH UNIT. When all the 15 power units are put into operation before the end of 1985 the plant will generate 3,500 million kilowatt-hours of electricity annually, thus considerably improving the electricity supply for Volga area towns and villages.

● AN AUTOMATED FORGING COMPLEX WHOSE LAST STAGE HAS BEEN COMPLETED AT THE IZHORSKY ZAVOD ASSOCIATION, IN LEHNINGRAD, WILL HELP BOOST THE MANUFACTURE OF LARGE-DIMENSION FORGINGS WEIGHING UP TO 200 TONNES WHICH ARE NOW IN SHORT SUPPLY. A computer will synchronize the operation of a 4,000-tonne press, two robots, a forging crane, a heat-treating furnace and other equipment.

## PIT-FACE WORKING MADE OBSOLETE?

A new machine for the hydraulic extraction of coal, now being commercially produced in this country, is capable of working unattended for long periods. Under high pressure, a jet of water cuts into coal, however solid, which is then pumped to the surface.

These installations are specially designed for extracting coal out of thin seams rising or falling at steep angles. Previously at many coal fields such seams remained unworked.

One installation like this can extract more than fifty tonnes of

coal an hour. Experts believe that the biggest demand for these machines may come from the Kuznetsk coal field in Siberia, where conventional coal-mining operations lead to major concentrations of highly explosive methane gas and it is therefore safer and much more convenient to extract the mine's extensive reserves by means of water. Besides, the hydraulic extraction of coal costs only two-thirds of conventional extraction methods.

Today, there are ten mines in this country where coal is extracted by means of water.

## PRACTISING AFTER HOURS



This photo was taken at a rehearsal by the Russian ensemble in the Palace of Culture of the First State Ball-bearing plant in Moscow. The singers are local workers who rehearse after hours several times a week. The amateur artists (there is also an operatic group, a working People's Theatre and a guitar ensemble) give over 250 concerts a year to audiences of around 120,000 people.

In addition to the groups at the Palace building

itself, there are amateur groups operating right in the workshops after work. There are 17 of them now—pup groups, and drama and song ensembles. Especially popular with the workers is the "agitator" theatre with its programme of verse, songs, dances and music.

Those who are stage-shy can go to the music-drama and motion film department at the local People's University of Culture and meet Moscow actors, composers, and theatre critics.

## KALE ON A KATAMARAN

Katamarans launched by the shipbuilders of Nakhodka are to become reliable helpers for the collectors of kale. The main ship in this series made its maiden cruise to the artificial ma-

rine plantations found in one of the bays in the south of the Maritime Territory.

The ship fully meets the requirements of those working on marine plantations. The ka-

lamaran's white deck can take up to ten tonnes of kale. The ship can work the whole day on the plantations and then carry the harvest to the processing bases.

## Anti-hail service in Uzbekistan

Weathermen often refer to Uzbekistan (in Soviet Central Asia) as one of the most hail-prone republics in this country: 17 many areas hail storms occur as often as 20 times a year, sometimes destroying up to 40 per cent of fruit, grapes and cotton.

A special anti-hail service has been set up to reduce the effects of this natural calamity.

The republic guards some 1,000,000 roubles a year for the service which fights hail over an area of 700,000 hectares. There are anti-hail squadrons in six areas in the republic, and statistics show that they save over 15,000,000-20,000,000 million roubles worth of produce, which means that each rouble invested in the service brings in a five to six roubles economy.

Also important is the fact that the Kolo well makes the Earth's crustal processes visible to scientists. The ultimate depth of 15 kilometres is expected to be reached before the end of the next five-year plan period, i.e., before 1990. After that the well will become a laboratory for testing superdeep drilling technology and for observing crustal processes taking place at various depths.

## LENINGRAD 'DISNEYLAND'

Recently Leningraders came up with the idea of creating a sort of "wonderland" in their city, to attract the imaginations of both children and adults, writes the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. A group of architects, engineers, poets, designers and psychologists set to work on this project, the cybernetic centre of culture, as it is also called.

The "wonderland", they see it, should suit a diversity of interests, featuring, for example, streets containing entertainment booths and various other attractions, and roads leading to the lands of Zoology, Paleontology, Geology, Music, Painting and History.

There is also the possibility that branches of various city museums may be set up here, including the Hermitage whose director Boris Piotrovsky is very enthusiastic about the idea. Museums lack space, and their reserve collections contain many items of interest.

It is planned to equip the centre with the latest in lasers and computers. Recreators will also be had to holography, colour music, dramatized shows, water performances and other unique attractions.

Unlike the Colliornian Disneyland which aims pure and simply of kicks, its Leningrad counterpart, according to its planners, will make use of all the latest achievements of science and technology in order to complement fun and recreation with adding to a man's knowledge of the world.

## A new generation of electric locomotives

A new generation of super-powered electric locomotives is being built in Novosibirsk, in the south of Russia. V-83 will become the pilot model in the 12-axis engines of various types and purposes. Its 10,000-kilowatt locomotive can pull trains weighing as much as 10,000 tonnes. Its recuperative braking system is put to good use—as much as 15 per cent of the power goes back to the power line as the locomotive goes downhill.

The even more powerful machines of 12 to 14 thousand kilowatts will have these and other advantages.

Over the 25 years of its existence the engineering centre in Novosibirsk has designed 23 types of main line and shunting electric locomotives. Its designs are used by a plant in this country which manufactures electric locomotives in Poland and Finland. The institute also designs high-speed ground magnetic suspended transport.

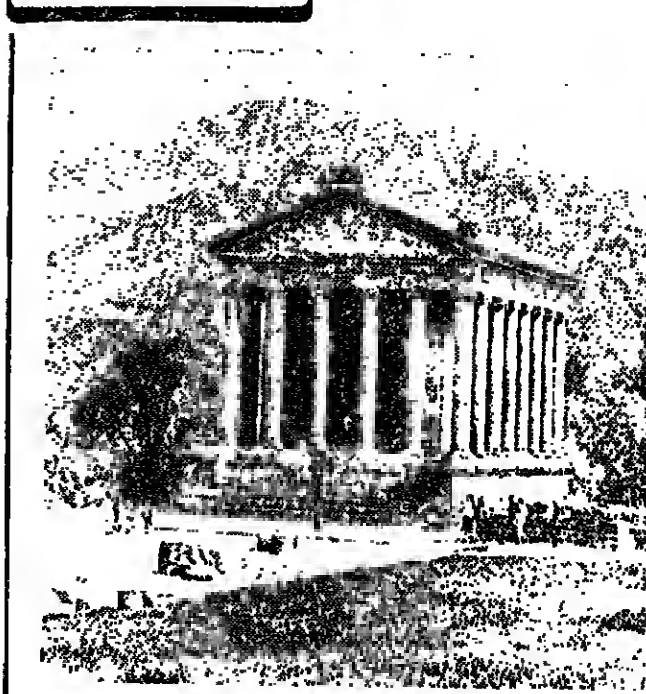
## Automatic welding for gas pipelines

Over half of the welding involved in the construction of major Soviet gas pipelines is now done by automatic devices. This avoids labour-consuming operations in the harsh conditions of Siberia and the Far North, and provides for a sharp increase in productivity.

Not a single welding break has occurred since the Soviet automatic welding machine went into operation. It provides for a five-fold increase in productivity, taking four minutes to weld 1,420 pipes. Operated by a crew of 12 it does the work of 36 men.

Though at present the machine can only be used on straight sections of pipeline, a new generation is being designed for welding at turns and gradients and using hand welding operations will be completely eliminated from gas pipeline projects.

## Places to visit



## Temple at Garni

The Fortress of Garni, the summer residence of Armenian kings, was built in the 2nd century B.C. 27 kilometres from Yerevan, the present capital of Armenia, on the banks of a gorge through which flows the Azat River. The Temple of the Sun was erected nearby. After Armenia went Christian all its temples were destroyed. The Temple at Garni, the only one to survive, was reduced to ruins by a strong earthquake in 1970.

In 1975, this stupendous building housing 24 Ionic columns and a wealth of ornamental stonework (pilots) was rebuilt—Armenian restorers did a fine job on this masterpiece of ancient architecture blending together elements of Armenian and Hellenic cultures.

The ruins of the thick walls of the fortress with its rectangular towers, two-story living quarters and bathhouse survive to this day. Of great interest is the bathhouse mosaic floor (dating back to the 1st century B.C.), measuring some nine square metres and made out of 15 different shades of stone.

## THE MAGICIAN

Being able to perform magic tricks is considered quite handy for New Year celebrations. Anyone can perform them provided he has some simple tools, a certain routine and as much imagination as possible. This is the opinion of Muscovite Ivan Bryukhanov who has been inventing and making magic lanterns for over 50 years.

The tricks which have been prepared with the participation of the old master, contain a lot of mystery. For example, a card with a clove is rolled on stage, his hand the card is rolled, the rest of his body lies flat on the floor. Or there is the "live" rope

which without aid rises up from the floor while an acrobat climbs it, he then descends and is rolled into a knot as the rope comes down.

During the pre-war years the following trick was a great success in this country, performed to the circus and on stage, very often during New Year celebrations: dozens of fairy-tale characters run out of a very tiny, fantastically painted little house, dance in a circle and hide inside again.

The half-forgotten trick has been restored in our time in the circus by the old master of magic, the house now containing bears, rather than people.

## Additions to Moscow Zoo

A pair of Manchurian or Japanese cranes has been added to the large family of cranes in Moscow Zoo. They arrived from the Korean People's Democratic Republic in exchange for two Usuri tigers. After a month's quarantine, the birds will be put on view to the public.

The long-legged visitors from Manchuria have settled down well in their new home. They "walk" with measured tread up and down their cage producing contended trumpet sounds or doing an odd sort of jumping dance. This is a new species, of which there are 15 different species, express their "good mood".

Thanks to nature protection measures the number of these birds is growing. There are ten species of cranes in our country. The best known among them are the gray, Camdeboo, white and the Daurian. The Manchurian or Japanese crane usually nests in the basin of the Usuri but it is now very rarely to be seen in the USSR.

## AN ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF CHEMISTRY

The new publication has been a successful attempt to represent all aspects of chemical science and industry, as well as ideas encompassed by branches of knowledge adjacent to chemistry—molecular biology, geochemistry, physics, etc.

The dictionary consists of about 9,000 entries. Unlike other one-volume chemical reference books, which exist in the world,

## Science and technology

## CAT'S HEARING:

## JUST HOW GOOD IS IT?

An experiment to determine this question was held at the Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

It is common knowledge that many animals are capable of finding their way home even if they stray long distances away from it. A case is known of a feline crossing almost the whole of France to get back to its master.

The exact nature of this phenomenon has so far remained unknown to scientists. But tests and experiments are leading people closer to solving the problem. V. Iushchikov, an Institute research associate, decided to find out what it is that felines use to find their way home during the first month of their life. He took them out of their box and placed them on the ground which was equipped with sensors.

It turned out that the ability to find their home is almost inherent from the very first days. At the beginning they take their bearings from drops in temperature, being attracted by heat. Then they begin to use their hearing, after this comes the sense of smell and, eventually, which of the senses is the most important for finding their bearings? It turned out that eyesight is not the chief factor, while hearing plays an important part. During the experiment the kittens were very precise in using the acoustic information and easily found their way home.

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The ruins of the thick walls of the fortress with its rectangular towers, two-story living quarters and bathhouse survive to this day. Of great interest is the bathhouse mosaic floor (dating back to the 1st century B.C.), measuring some nine square metres and made out of 15 different shades of stone.

## NEW MINERAL

## IN UZBEKISTAN

New comes from Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, that the commission of the International Mineralogical Society dealing with new minerals and their names has recognized the novelty of a mineral found in the midst of volcanic rock in the east of Uzbekistan, and consisting of titanium and vanadium carbides.

It was discovered by S. Yuzupov, a geologist working for the Ministry of Geology of the USSR and M. Novgorodova, of the Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. At their suggestion the new mineral has been named "khamrabyevite", after Academician Ilmugan Khamrabyev, one of the first

people to discover are gold in the Central Kyzylkum.

Research has shown that khamrabyevite is a forerunner of the mantle material lying at a depth of fifty kilometres. The new mineral may tell us a lot of interesting things about the processes taking place in the Earth's crust.

## TALKING CLOCK

Scientists from Minsk, in Byelorussia, have made a new type of clock, doing away with conventional hands and dial. A speech synthesizer, which tells the exact time, is part of the chronometer. They made. Such equipment can be found at an automatic time service centre in Minsk.

Up until now similar systems used to play back a recorded test read out by the chronometer. These appliances were bulky and expensive. The talking clock invented in Minsk can travel about in a brief case and is more accurate. Information is fed into the memory of the speech synthesizer from a separate micro crystal clock.

The new model is based on a standard digital display unit. To take the idea further perhaps we can also envisage a "talking" thermometer, voltmeter, ammeter or any other such instruments. People of many professions, particularly operators and assemblers need such instruments.

## INTRAVASCULAR SURGERY

A method of intravascular surgery developed in the USSR, makes it possible to diagnose and locate the disease such as narrowing of the arteries, thrombosis, etc., and also to remove obstacles to the blood flow, i.e., to effect a cure.

A probe is inserted through one of the major arteries and is gradually moved to the affected area. For example, to the coronary artery. Intravascular surgery is inserted into main vessels and into virtually any large organ. A tangle of heart vessels filled with contrasting substances shows up on a display screen. When the dangerous section in one of the branches of the coronary artery is spotted, the probe is led directly to that spot. By inflating a special rubber cylinder, self-injected via a probe, the wall of the artery is carefully stretched. Gradually leading the cylinder along the whole narrowed area of the artery it becomes possible to expand it and to restore normal blood flow. Patients suffering from chronic ischaemic cardiac disease or from frequent fits of stenocardia immediately feel better during the surgery. The patient remains fully conscious throughout the treatment which is painless.

## VIEWPOINT

## PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY NEW SCHOOL REFORM

This country is currently discussing the draft proposals made by the CPSU Central Committee termed—"The State Guidelines for a Reform in the General Education and Vocational Schools". Our correspondent asked Director Tatyana KOVLOVA of School No. 121 in Moscow to comment on the proposals.

The need for a school reform has come to a head in this country she said. In 1970, the Soviet Union completed the transition to compulsory secondary education which everyone must complete, both in town and country. Today, not only is offered the choice between completing secondary general-education school, vocational school, or specialized schools and yet, the curriculum in all of them includes secondary education which allows graduates to continue their education in any college or university. In this way everyone has been guaranteed equal opportunities in getting a higher education.

Essentially, in an effort to catch up with the growing progress in science and technology, the school curriculum has been constantly supplemented, becoming overloaded with a mass of new and diverse information. With growing specialization in the national economy most of this knowledge has been proved unnecessary.

Secondly, the expansion in the course of theoretical subjects could not help but have an effect on the volume of practical knowledge taught and on oral lessons. Nevertheless, the requirements of today, such as those caused by a shortage of labour to the country, compel us to organize school education so that school leavers can become skilled workers immediately employable without any need for additional training.

The Central Committee is proposing the following structure to secondary and vocational education—the primary school between the first and fourth classes, classes between the fifth and the eighth, junior high school, followed by the tenth and the eleventh classes of the senior high school or by a choice between vocational secondary schools and specialized secondary schools.

This means that in all there are eleven classes to the secondary general-education school. Children will begin school at six (a year earlier), the grade work for which has already been laid for the development of preschool education.

The list of subjects and the extent to which they are to be taught will be corrected along with the removal of complicated and excessive information.

Each more time is to be devoted to practical scientific and training, with part of the summer holidays every year being given over to practical work from the eighth class, pupils will be trained in school production lessons at inter-school training and production complexes. Upon leaving school they will be awarded the necessary qualifications. Each school is to have its own base enterprises which will act as the centre. In districts will provide schools with equipment and materials and pay the schoolchildren for their work.

It is hoped that in the future, these and other measures will help to unite the secondary general-education and vocational school systems. Such radical changes in the nature of schooling at the age of six will be introduced in 1990.

## COIN STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE FIRST PRINTER

A one-rouble coin has been put into circulation in this country to mark the 400th anniversary since the death of Ivan Fedorov, the first Russian printer and founder of the first printing presses in Russia and the Ukraine.

The obverse side of the coin bears the USSR Coat of Arms and the words—"USSR", "One Rouble", and "1983".

The reverse side of the coin depicts part of the monument to Ivan Fedorov in Moscow, with the dates, "1564" and "1583" of his birth and death, and the inscription, "Ivan Fedorov" below, and "The First Russian Printer" above.



## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## RAILWAY STRETCHING FROM BAIKAL TO AMUR

1984 will see through traffic of the Baikal-Amur Railway, writes the TRUD newspaper. This project which is of special importance to the country's economy consists of over three thousand kilometres of rail plus 200 stations of various sizes and 138 major bridges. The long railroad pierces seven mountain ridges.

Its operation will considerably improve passenger and freight traffic between the country's Centre, the island of Sakhalin, the Kamchatka Peninsula and the whole of the Far East. Apart from being also a shortcut between European USSR and the Pacific shoreline, the Baikal-Amur Railway is also a beachhead for further economic expansion: with branches of the railway being extended to central Yakutia and even farther north-east.

Although in terms of the vast size of our country the BAIKAL area is not enormous, it is abundant in minerals and its economic potential is tremendous. The country will be given access to new deposits of manganese and iron ore, coal, copper, nickel, zinc, molybdenum, tin, etc., which will form the basis for a number of industrial complexes.

## NUCLEAR POWER IN THE 11TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD

In the 11th five-year plan period, 1981-85, European USSR will receive all of its power production increment through nuclear power, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. The share of nuclear power will increase 2.5 fold to reach 14 per cent. There are plans to in-

troduce three times as many nuclear power facilities as in the past five years.

Nuclear power will be based around thermal neutron reactors and will have a capacity of 1,000 MW and more. At present we operate several nuclear stations with such power units. These include the Leningradskaya, Chernobylskaya, Kurskaya, Novovoronezhskaya, and Yulino-Ukrainskaya. Special nuclear power stations are now being developed for earthquake-prone areas.

In order to operate nuclear stations, personnel are being trained in centres equipped with all the necessary facilities, including simulators. Such centres will also be used to upgrade the level of those who have already had experience of a nuclear station.

**SUPERDEEP BOREHOLE REVEALS EARTH'S MYSTERIES**

Soviet geophysicists are the first in the world to drill so deep into the Earth's crust: the Kolo super-deep borehole has reached a depth of 12 km, writes PRAVDA. This achievement can well be compared with man's penetration into outer space, both technically and scientifically.

At present, when the search for deep-lying minerals acquires an ever greater importance, to drill down yet another one or two kilometres amounts to even further expansion of the country's mineral and raw material foundation. The Kolo borehole is the first step towards implementing the national programme, "Sledy into the Earth's Bowels and Superdeep Drilling".

The results already obtained are of tremendous importance and will serve as a new basis for the stimulation of the lithosphere and the Earth's mantle. These will also be useful in the development of deep drilling technology.



